



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Rwandan President on France-Africa Summit

*EA0911100594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1830
GMT 8 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Today, the 8th November 1994, the session of the France-Africa conference takes place in France. The meeting, which will be chaired by the French president, Francois Mitterrand, will be attended by 26 heads of state and government. The delegates deplored the absence of Rwanda at the meeting and yet a lot of issues on Rwanda will be discussed. Rwanda has not been invited to the meeting. A meeting of foreign affairs ministers took place yesterday to prepare for today's meeting. Yesterday's meeting drafted an agenda to the following issues:

[1.] Devaluation of the CFA [franc].

2. Democratization in Africa and security in Africa.

His Excellency President Pasteur Bizimungu reacted to the absence of Rwanda at the meeting. He said that, if Rwanda had to [as heard] attend the France-Africa meeting in France, it could have been an opportunity to explain the issues concerning the aftermath of genocide in Rwanda and those issues of pacifying the country. As to why Rwanda has not been invited to the summit, President Pasteur Bizimungu said this was a question for the French Government to answer. President Pasteur Bizimungu talked to Radio Rwanda more on the issue:

[Begin recording] [Bizimungu] I think that that question should be put to France because it is France [as heard] which invites to that summit and for the first time Rwanda has not been invited certainly because France doesn't agree with our government. The comments [words indistinct] that I have pointed out that, if Rwanda had participated in that summit, that the summit should have been a trial against France for the genocide that it has backed in this country. I think that, if Rwanda had got the opportunity to attend that meeting, it should have explained the issues that our country is facing, the issues concerning the aftermath of the genocide, the issues of pacification etc. And I think that with yet (?other fodder) to expose, to deal with these issues and to explain our position on those various issues.

[Unidentified correspondent] This community which is brought together by the France-Africa summit, what role can it play in helping Rwanda to solve its current problems?

[Bizimungu] I think that it can help first of all by understanding the root causes of the genocide. Second, by helping the Rwandan people that—what happened [word indistinct] the regime again. Unfortunately, we know that the organizers of the genocide in the camps are ready now to attack or to resume their atrocities. I think that the international community by its moral force may help Rwandan people preventing that genocide.

[Correspondent] The next question concerns the setting up of tribunals to try those who committed genocide in Rwanda. The United Nations and Rwandan Government have been in the process of setting up tribunals to try those responsible for genocide. What progress are you making?

[Bizimungu] I think that so far there is no progress made. The UN legal adviser has been to our country this last week, but he has no mandate to negotiate with the Rwandan Government on some differences that exist between the draft resolution and the Rwanda position. The differences now are that the Security Council wants to exonerate the organizers of the genocide and wants to punish only those who have been involved in the executions, and we can't accept that position.

The second difference is that the Security Council wants the tribunal to be located in Europe or in Africa. We think that it should be located in Rwanda, first of all for practical reasons, because witnesses are here in Rwanda and if they have to be referred to the tribunal it should be easy if the site of the tribunal is here in Rwanda. Second, we have not been given enough reasons why it should be or shouldn't be located here in Rwanda.

The third difference is that the Security Council doesn't want Rwanda Government to be associated in choosing the judges. We think that we have to reconcile two principles: the principle of the independence of the judges and the responsibility of the Rwandan Government to organize justice in this country.

The fourth difference is that, before punishing people who have caused about 1 million deaths in this country, the Security Council proposes to abolish the death penalty and we can't accept this because that should be a sham justice that wouldn't correspond to the expectations of Banyarwanda [Rwandan people], because both the victims and the killers consider that for what has been committed.... [pauses] expect that for what has been committed in this country—the genocide—severe punishment should be imposed to the killers and the organizers.

The last difference is that the Security Council has proposed that for pardon and commutation of penalties that we follow laws of outside countries, because the Security Council is proposing that prisoners be held outside the country, and we find also that such a proposal will result in unequal treatment for the prisoners and we can't accept that.

[Correspondent] Your excellency, how long is the Rwandan Government going to wait until these people who have committed genocide are brought to justice?

[Bizimungu] Well, we are making everything necessary so that our national courts start judging those who have been involved in genocide. [end recording]

Zaire's Mobutu on Biarritz Summit, Elections, Rwanda*AB0811214594 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 8 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko is attending the France-Africa summit at Biarritz. According to observers, Mobutu's visit to China and his participation in the current France-Africa summit means the end of his political isolation. This is the last summit of French President Francois Mitterrand, who will draw up the balance sheet of the 14 years of France's African policy. [passage omitted]. Our special envoy Kipolo Ngo Mukambiba reports from Biarritz:

[Begin Mukambiba recording] The 18th France-Africa summit opened today, 8 November, bringing together 35 African heads of state and representatives. Zaire is represented at this summit by President Mobutu Sese Seko, who arrived here yesterday afternoon. Soon after his arrival the head of state, who was making a strong comeback on the international scene, was the subject of much attention by the media.

The evening before, French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin, who was questioned about the situation in Zaire, replied, and I quote, the situation has changed in Zaire. Michel Roussin, who was speaking on Europe 1 stressed that Mobutu would be attending [no end quote as heard].

Mobutu is present at the summit and he considers that the Zairian situation has changed. In Zaire today, there is a prime minister, appointed from the opposition. This is not a bad thing. Mr. Roussin continued: There is henceforth a government in Kinshasa, which has the means to govern. With regard to democracy in this country, we are very vigilant. An agreement has been reached between the presidential movement and the opposition. We are exerting our influence so that we can get democracy going again in Zaire and ensure stability in the region.

Two journalists also interviewed Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday evening. The first page of SUD-OUEST newspaper appeared this morning, carrying a big picture of President Mobutu with this caption: Mobutu Sese Seko in Biarritz, an Event of the France-Africa Conference. The paper was not mistaken for Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko declared himself: I have come to this summit, which I consider a reunion and an opportunity to review the situation in Africa.

Speaking on elections in Zaire, Marshal Mobutu replied: I do not refuse the elections. I desire them fervently and it is up to the prime minister to organize them. On Rwanda, the head of state, to whom people here already attribute a good offices mission, announced a mini-summit between Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi, to finally resolve the issue.

Africa No 1. also sought an interview with President Mobutu. He said: On my return to Kinshasa, I shall organize a mini-summit bringing together Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, and afterwards a regional summit. President Mobutu regretted the absence of Rwanda from the Biarritz summit: I can only regret such an absence, stating precisely that this opinion is shared by the Burundian President, who met with him on 1 November. His presence would have contributed to an explanation. It is difficult to speak of Rwanda without the Rwanda.

President Mobutu voiced objections to all accusations of corruption and dictatorship, as well as those of personal enrichment, demanding that proof must be shown. He strongly criticized the Western troika on Zaire—France, United States of America, and Belgium. He spoke of those who want to impose their will at the end of this century, taking liberties without any mandate to impose their will on a country, even if that country was an former colony of a European power, whereas out of Zaire's nine neighbors, four still have a single party.

To those who call him a dictator, Marshal Mobutu replied: I maintain that I launched the democratic process two months before the Baule summit, and concluded: That is how they treat black kings. A head of state needs his people, he continued. I understand that Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, fearing for his life, asked for French assistance to train guards and gendarmes in Morocco. Regarding this, he spoke of a cooperation project with Rabat. [end recording]

Rwanda Not Invited to Franco-African Summit*LD0711144494 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 7 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The president is to open his last Franco-African summit tomorrow. It will be attended by 27 heads of state and a total of 35 delegations. On the agenda is security on the continent, which can be guaranteed through the creation of an African intervention force. In the background is the fate of Rwanda, which may be omnipresent despite its absence. Christophe Boisbouvier reports:

[Boisbouvier] Paul Kagame, the kingpin of Kigali, will not attend this summit. Francois Mitterrand has not invited him, probably lest Biarritz should be turned into a tribunal where French policy in Rwanda over the last few years is put on trial. However, the genocide of the Tutsis will be on everybody's minds. How can we prevent such a tragedy from happening again in the future? France will try to convince its guests to set up a rapid inter-African action force which will intervene in countries torn by civil war.

Several heads of state on the African continent are hesitating. They wonder, among other things, who will have the command of this force.

France would also no longer like democratization to go hand in hand with ethnic settlements of scores and the expropriation of power by one group to the detriment of others. It wants to foster counterpower forces: parliaments, judiciary systems, the press. This would go down better if there was a genuine democratic changeover everywhere and if some heads of state did not cling to power with the help of their praetorian guards.

There will be new figures in Biarritz tomorrow such as Central Africa's Ange Patasse, but the old ones will also attend—Marshall Mobutu of Zaire and General Eyadema of Togo—and they will be well placed on the official photograph near Francois Mitterrand.

Congo President Regrets Rwandan Absence From Summit

LD0811114094 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The false note in this Franco-African summit—if there is any—might be the fact that Rwanda was not invited. We are waiting to see, Paris keeps repeating. Most delegations openly regretted the absence of a delegation from Kigali. Congolese President Pascal Lissouba believes that it is better to talk than to let the situation get worse.

[Begin Lissouba recording] Personally, I regret the Rwandan absence. I did not like the position taken by the current authorities in the past, and in fact they have become the authorities now since international organizations have only just recognized them. At the time, I thought that the opposition could not take advantage of the internal situation to invade and seize power, because it all looks as if the opposition at the time contributed to the unrest and then came to play the noble part. However, I can place myself in the position of this opposition, and I can understand the tragic situation of their people—that they had to move in quickly and try to rescue what could be rescued. If they agree to move, if they can tell us that they want to move, toward real democracy when the time is ripe.... [pauses] However, it is obvious that this is not possible now, that they need time to bring things under control. With these reservations I believe that Rwanda could have attended because it is better to talk than let a situation get worse. [end recording]

Balladur Discusses African Issues

LD0811210394 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] We go back to Biarritz again. Philippe Leymarie, you have the microphone this time for the guest slot on this program, for the public figures who are, of course, going to talk about the Franco-African summit in Biarritz. Philippe:

[Leymarie] Yes, with, basically, the view, the opinion of French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, just now, on

emerging from this inaugural session of the Franco-African summit in Biarritz, after the speeches made by presidents Bongo and Mitterrand. So, we have the reaction of the prime minister, whom Christophe Boisbouvier asked first of all if he subscribes to the French president's message concerning the preservation of the traditional Franco-African relations or whether their course needs to be changed. Listen:

[Begin recording] [Balladur] For a very long time, for decades, in fact—and this was at the instigation of General de Gaulle, at the beginning, after the African countries gained independence—France considered African policy and the policy of friendship and cooperation with Africa to be an absolute priority. Through all the changes of president, of parliamentary majority and government it has remained faithful to this policy and it must remain so, and I will permit myself to say that as a Gaullist I am more convinced of this than ever.

Having said this, we must of course adapt our policy, taking into account modern conditions of life in Africa, which has two main features: The first is that on the economic front Africa has been experiencing considerable difficulties for several years now. We have helped it and we have helped it, if I may say so, more than ever, particularly at the time of the devaluation of the African Financial Community [CFA] franc last year. The devaluation was a means, not an end, it was a condition for recovery, but it was also necessary for a certain number of measures for recovery to be undertaken by the African countries—they have done this—and for the international community and France to help them; we have done so, we have cancelled tens of billions of African debt, and under these circumstances we can say that today, although we cannot yet make a final assessment, things are moving in the right direction. That is the economic angle.

As for the political aspect of things, Africa is going through crises. I would like to point out that African countries formerly under French influence are going through fewer crises than all the other African countries—I repeat: African countries formerly under French influence. We, Africans and French together, must be ready to make sure that these crises can be rapidly overcome. What does this mean? This means that, as I suggested in the speech I delivered before the National Assembly in Dakar at the end of July this year, we should create a humanitarian intervention force—a humanitarian one—in order to make it possible to solve the problems which may arise unexpectedly. It goes without saying however that this force could only be placed under UN aegis because we could only act—and we should only act—at UN request, as we did in Rwanda.

The French and the Africans together—I am talking about those African countries formerly under French influence, former colonies, to be more precise—have been the only ones in the international community to face our responsibilities, but we faced them under the

Security Council mandate. As the president put it, this raises difficult questions: Under whose mandate should we act? The answer is obvious: Under the UN mandate, in which case, for humanitarian reasons, it seems to me that the answer is also obvious, but what logistics could we use, what budget and what sort of coordination with the OAU? These are the difficult questions which African heads of state have decided to ask President Eyadema to solve, and I have told the latter that we are at his disposal should he need assistance.

[Boisbouvier] The Africans are a little hesitant as far as this project is concerned. Some of them for instance wonder whether this is symptomatic of the will of France to back out of its commitments on the continent.

[Balladur] Look, quite the contrary since this force could only work with logistical help provided—among others—by France, but it is also true that we, the French, would like to involve our European partners in this.

[Boisbouvier] As far as democracy is concerned, is Biarritz maintaining the course set in La Baule? Should not changes be brought in? Isn't the presence [pauses], the comeback on the scene of Marshal Mobutu in contradiction with this course?

[Balladur] You know, what I understood about the decisions taken in La Baule is perfectly clear: It is necessary for African countries to evolve toward democracy, there are no African exceptions. These countries, like the other countries in the world, must evolve toward a system of freedoms but each at their own speed and each according to their traditions, while observing the necessary transitions. We never meant to say anything else. For a few years now, considerable progress has been made toward the freedom to hold elections, toward multiparty systems. We have seen their consequences. We must continue along this path. In any case, I am quite confident—given the atmosphere prevailing at this Franco-African Summit, given the frame of mind of the African leaders—I am quite confident concerning the economic evolution of the continent, the political evolution, and the realization of security requirements. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was an exclusive interview with the French prime minister. It was recorded in Biarritz a few minutes ago, after his first speech delivered during the opening session of the summit.

Mitterrand Attacks World Bank

LD0811171894 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The attack on the World Bank made by President Mitterrand in his speech [at Biarritz French-African summit] has caused a lot of interest. Brice Barillon reports:

[Barillon] Yes. The fact that the president made such a virulent attack on the omnipresence, the omnipotence and above all the impunity enjoyed by the World Bank will undoubtedly have caught the attention of all those taking part in this summit. Francois Mitterrand attacked the international institution. He did not beat about the bush: It is a bank and like all other banks—although it deals with development—it makes money, he said scathingly.

The main thing the president blames the World Bank for is the fact that it freezes the funds of poor countries despite—he gave an example—the decisions taken during the G-7 Summit in Naples in July. Four months later, the funds have still not been unfrozen. This bank should apply its spirit of reform to itself, Francois Mitterrand said, and it should accept criticism. It should not set itself up as the guardian of world orthodoxy. To each his task.

[Announcer] Brice, could you comment on what President Bongo said about economic prospects? He called once again for the setting up of a Marshall Plan for the continent.

[Barillon] Yes. The aim of this Marshall plan is to save Africa, which is as devastated as Europe was after the Second World War. Exceptional measures have to be taken to counter exceptional situations. It is necessary to reset the counter, the Gabonese president said on two occasions while addressing the issue of the debt.

On that subject, Francois Mitterrand agrees with Omar Bongo. The head of the French state talked somewhat angrily about the crushing weight of the debt. What has Africa done, he asked, to deserve to be loaned money which is used solely to refund interest on previous loans? On this subject, Francois Mitterrand repeated that France spends nearly 0.7 percent of its gross domestic product [as heard] and it is one of the most generous supporters of Africa.

Akosombo Talks Resume; Ghana Threatens Liberian Withdrawal

*AB0711122594 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Nov 94*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Round two of the Akosombo Accord has begun in Ghana, where Liberia's many faction leaders are gathering to hammer out a peace deal that might signal an end to the five-year civil war. The foreign ministers of Ghana and Nigeria are chairing the talks, but they have a tough task on their hands. The Akosombo Accord was beset with difficulties and, in many respects, the negotiations will have to start from scratch, as Ruby Ofori reports from Accra:

[Begin Ofori recording] It has taken a week to gather all of Liberia's warlords and key politicians. Some like General Roosevelt Johnson, head of the breakaway ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] faction, arrived earlier and even had time to do a bit of sightseeing. However, with the ongoing energy crisis, Accra is subject to regular power cuts and Johnson is staying in a hotel which has no generator—and, when the lights went out, Johnson and his entourage had to make do with candles. Johnson laughed at the suggestion that darkness is the most fitting environment for a warlord.

Like the previous meeting in Akosombo, the Ghanaian authorities have tried as much as possible to keep the press at bay. They say they don't want to encourage a war of words. Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, flew in on Saturday [5 November] with his usual large entourage. The group is made up of hangers-on, errand boys, busy body guards, (?dark-suited) cigar-smoking gentlemen, and glamorous tough ladies like his director of communications, Miss Victoria Raffle. All the faction leaders are here, both big and small, including Hezekiah Bowen of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL]; Alhaji Koromah of ULIMO; Roosevelt Johnson of the breakaway ULIMO; George Bolay of the Liberia Peace Council [LPC]; and Francois Massaquoi of the Lofa Defense Force [LDF]. Tom Woewiyu and Laveli Supuwood, politicians who broke away from the NPFL, are also present. Later in the week, representatives of the defunct transitional government are expected to fly in.

This meeting was called by President Rawlings, the current chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], firstly, to discuss the plight of people trapped in parts of Gbarnga, Taylor's former stronghold. According to the Ghanaian Foreign Ministry, they need to be assured of safe passage out of the area. The meeting's (?overlapping) purpose, however, is to revive the failed Akosombo Accord signed last September. Everyone seems to agree that one of the key weaknesses of Akosombo was that it excluded the new factions, namely: The LPC, the LDF, and Roosevelt

Johnson's ULIMO. These groups want posts and positions in Liberia's corporations and the yet-to-be-installed transitional government. The original signatories to the Akosombo Accord were the AFL, the NPFL, and ULIMO-K [Koromah]. It is they who must now make concessions for the sake of peace. Obed Asamoah, Ghana's foreign minister, told me he believed the Liberians are prepared to seriously consider a cease-fire. Dr. Asamoah said that is because the new factions now realize they cannot decisively beat Charles Taylor's NPFL, and even if they did, they remained targets open to attack from other groups. According to the foreign minister, Ghana will pull her troops out of Liberia by December unless a binding agreement is reached. [end recording]

NPFL Leader Taylor Pledges Support

*AB0711141594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Mr. Charles Taylor, has pledged his support and full commitment to the Akosombo agreement brokered by Ghana as the best way to bring peace to Liberia. Mr. Taylor is in Accra to attend what he described as consultative talks on moving the Liberian peace process forward. He declared in an interview: I have no intention of deviating from the stipulations of that accord, but rather to strengthen the hands of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] chairman and leaders of the subregion to implement the accord. Mr. Taylor said, though a few things have changed since the signing of the September accord—with nine countries supporting it—there is every hope that the peace process could be moved forward and to a logical conclusion. He accused the politicians in Monrovia of using political jargon and rhetoric to confuse issues and continue delaying the implementation of the democratic process envisaged by Akosombo, which involved free and fair elections and putting effective democratic institutions in place.

Faction Leaders End Meeting, Issue Joint Resolution

*AB0711214594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 7 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leaders of Liberia's warring factions have ended the first phase of confidence-building consultations in Accra. The two days face-to-face talks were aimed at preparing the ground for the installation of the government of national unity as provided for in the Akosombo accord signed by the main warring factions last September. James Amoak has the details.

[Begin Amoak recording] The consultations between the Liberian warring factions were aimed at exploring the chances of peace based on the Akosombo accord signed in September. The Akosombo accord, which amended

the Cotonou accord, was signed by the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Mr. Charles Taylor; the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia, General Ezekiel Bowen, and the leader of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], Alhaji Koromah.

With the gradual shift in the military equation, leaders of the emerging forces were also invited for the Accra consultations. Those invited were the head of ULIMO-J, General Roosevelt Johnson; the head of Liberian Peace Council, Dr. George Boli; the head of the Lofa Defense Force, Mr. Francois Massaquoi, and the leader of the breakaway NPFL group, Mr. Tom Woewiyeh.

Ghana's foreign minister, Dr. Obed Asamoah, and his Nigerian counterpart, Alhaji Babagana Kingibe, met leaders of the warring groups behind closed doors before the consultations among the leaders themselves.

The three signatories to the Akosombo accord in a joint resolution urged the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to use his good offices to install the national coalition government within the next 10 days. The Akosombo accord provided that it be installed two weeks after the signing.

Later in an interview, the OAU imminent person in the Liberia crisis, Professor Canaan Banana, summed up the situation as of now.

[Begin recording] [Banana] You will appreciate that the crisis has been going on in Liberia for over five years now and even the process of talking has been going on within those five years. There has been some progress made in certain areas and regrettably there have also been some complications in that area.

[Unidentified correspondent] So far, with just only the military leaders around, do you think the political leaders will accept whatever decision they make here?

[Banana] Well, the political leaders will be coming too at the end of the consultations and it is not a question of whether they will accept the decisions or not since decisions have been made every time the Liberians meet together and (?this has failed). The Liberian people will have to decide what they want for their country.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the outgoing interim national government, Professor David Kpomakpor, and

other political leaders have started arriving in Accra for consultations with the ECOWAS chairman. [end recording]

Official Comments on South Africa's Role in Region

MB0711205694 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in Xhosa 1700 GMT 7 Nov 94

[Passages in quotation marks in English]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa is prepared to lend a hand in resolving of Africa's problems, although it is not advocating playing a leading role. This was said by Mr. Thami Ntenteli, who is the press secretary of Deputy Vice President Thabo Mbeki, at the Franco-African summit in Biarritz, France.

[Unidentified correspondent] "At the last conference in Bonn, the French took a strong stand by warning that their interest in and assistance to African states would be linked to democratization programs in Africa."

"Given South Africa's widely acclaimed successes in this field, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo's presence here will be utilized to inspire the less-democratic states through the South African example. Prior to the arrival of the two South African ministers, we asked Mr. Mbeki's press secretary, Mr. Thami Ntenteli, whether he thought South Africa was willing to take on the responsibility of playing a leading role in Africa."

[Begin Ntenteli recording] "South Africa has a role, but I don't think it considers itself as playing a leading role. And also, South Africa must also consider its own capacity. Has it got the capacity—even if it wanted to—has it got the capacity to play that kind of a role, taking into consideration the problems that South Africa has internally and that it has to resolve those problems? Even (?approaching it) from that point of view again, I don't think South Africa would want to play that role. And also, you know, a leading role has the undertones of policemen, and South Africa doesn't want to do that." [end recording]

[Correspondent] "The official opening of the congress still lies ahead, and then we will also hear whether or not France is satisfied with the progress made by African states toward the democratization of their policies and practices."

Burundi

Council Condemns Former Interior Minister

EA0811210294 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Security Council held a meeting yesterday [7 November] afternoon. The security situation in the country was on the agenda. According to the permanent secretary of the National Security Council, Mr. (Sylvestre Barambutu), the council strongly denounced the stance of former Interior Minister Leonard Nyangoma who recently proclaimed himself head of the armed gangs who are sowing disorder and disarray in Burundi.

[Begin (Barambutu) recording] [passage omitted] The persistent and increasing instability experienced by the country is caused by armed groups and gangs scattered throughout the country who are organized with the backing of the enemies of the nation. It is sad to note that sometimes among these people who destabilize the institutions are political figures who arm the population. While the Burundian people aspire to peace, these people who are historically behind the times want to confine them into an endless war. The National Security Council then learned of the warlike stance of Mr. Leonard Nyangoma who declared officially that he was the head of these armed gangs who are currently sowing disorder and disarray in the country.

After analyzing the security situation in the country and [words indistinct] that such behavior might have on the security [words indistinct], the National Security Council denounces the war-like plan run by Mr. Leonard Nyangoma. The Security Council calls on the Burundian people, all the state institutions, particularly the government and the National Assembly, the political parties, civil society associations and countries friendly to Burundi to reject strongly the war plan. [passage omitted]

The National Security Council calls on the government to take all necessary measures: 1) To ensure the security of all citizens on all national territory and especially the borders, 2) To set up an efficient coordination structure for intelligence services to avert any dangers, 3) To handle Rwandan refugees in accordance with international regulations in force related to refugees, 4) To conduct an active diplomacy vis-a-vis friendly countries and more especially neighboring countries to assure the security of the country, and 5) To get both the government-owned and privately-owned media to play a more positive role within the present context of restoring peace. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Announcer] There is no more doubt therefore about the mastermind behind these attacks which [words indistinct] throughout Burundi: Leonard Nyangoma, the former minister of interior and public security, on the run since last year, has thus declared that he was the

leader of these armed gangs which sow disorder in Burundi, this in a letter he addressed to President Mobutu before the latter met his Burundian counterpart Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. Didas Ndikumana reports:

[Ndikumana] It is mainly about conflicting views between the whole process to restore peace in Burundi and Mr. Leonard Nyangoma, the self-proclaimed president of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy, CNDD. The government convention is the first thing to be rejected which for Nyangoma is unconstitutional. In the same way, President Ntibantunganya, the government and the National Security Council [word indistinct] legitimacy, but Mr. Nyangoma and his council request that Ntibantunganya's interim rule be prolonged for a period to be agreed upon by all the political actors. For him, the Burundian question must be examined at an international or regional level and the dispatching of a neutral international force of at least 5,000 men remains an objective of the CNDD.

According to Nyangoma's way of thinking, the force would ensure that soldiers return to their barracks. After all this, he contemplates holding presidential and communal elections under the supervision of the international community.

Mr. Nyangoma, who admitted that he has a parallel army, requested that the latter be integrated in the government army to form a true national army and remove the ethnic and regional imbalance within the Army.

Another request worth noting is that officials of Front for Democracy in Burundi and of Nyangoma's faction, who are victims, according to him, of the government convention and agreements, be reinstated in their duties. These are the requests about which Nyangoma said that if nothing was done to meet them, the war, which has already started, would continue without mercy, and all this in the name of democracy and [word indistinct], at least in accordance with Nyangoma's and his friends' ways of thinking.

Ex-Interior Minister Said Seeking To Destabilize Country

AB0811124194 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Bujumbura, Nov 8 (AFP)—Burundi's National Security Council on Tuesday [8 November] officially accused former Interior Minister Leonard Nyangoma of seeking to destabilize the country and denounced him as a "warlord." The council, set up to oversee government decisions in a nation at risk of serious ethnic violence, said in a broadcast statement that "armed gangs, as well as criminal groups" have Nyangoma for their "warlord."

Armed extremists have in recent weeks launched murderous attacks against the security forces and camps for

displaced people in the central African highland nation, which has several times seen bloodletting on a large scale.

The Security Council called on political parties, professional bodies and neighbouring countries to disassociate themselves from the former minister, who has been exiled in Zaire for several months. Nyangoma, an extremist from the Hutu majority opposed to any share in power for the minority Tutsis, was prominent in the dominant party in government, the Front for Democracy in Burundi (FRODEBU).

According to Burundi's intelligence service, he is close to Hutu extremists and troops of the routed army of neighbouring Rwanda, who were defeated by that country's Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in July and fled to Zaire. Intelligence sources said Nyangoma has called for total war against the Tutsis, traditionally dominant in both central African countries, and formed a "national council for the defence of democracy" backed by 30,000 armed men.

The council, which includes Burundi's leaders, charged that Nyangoma was a "cynical and ambitious adventurer (who) wants by any means to destroy all the institutions that have emerged from national dialogue." It proposed tightening border security and the control of Rwandan refugees in the country, strengthening the intelligence services and making diplomatic efforts to isolate Nyangoma.

Military sources have said Burundi's Hutu extremists were armed with R-4 assault rifles made in South Africa, which did not previously exist inside the country but were used by Rwanda's former Army. [passage omitted]

President on Prevention of Conflicts in Africa

LD081112494 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Some African leaders would rather have a mechanism to prevent conflicts than the African intervention force mentioned by French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe. Burundian President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya is one of them. He explained why to Muriel Pomponne:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] Preventive measures have to be considered first and foremost from a political perspective rather than from a military perspective. This, in the form of what I like to call monitoring cells, would identify all of the signs indicating that we are moving towards a crisis.

[Pomponne] In concrete terms, what would these cells be?

[Ntibantunganya] There is an experiment under way in Burundi which we should try to improve. We have two special representatives: One is the UN secretary general, and the other is the OAU secretary general. They are quite free to follow up the small problems that might

emerge and to intervene through diplomatic or negotiating measures—measures aimed at bringing the political sides together. This, I believe, greatly contributed to preventing Burundi from sinking into widespread violence, as many had feared, particularly after the Rwandan tragedy. As far as we are concerned, these are the kind of measures we would like to see expanded and put to good use. [end recording]

Congo

Government, Labor Bodies Agree; Planned Strike Called Off

AB0811140094 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] It is probably the end of the tunnel for Congolese workers. The government and the labor federations signed a protocol agreement in Brazzaville yesterday on the payment of this year's salaries. The government thereby pledged to pay five months' salary arrears to workers between 9 November and 30 December. For their part, the three labor federations—the Confederation of Congolese Labor Unions [CSTC], the CGCAM [expansion unknown], and the African Confederation of Believing Workers [CATC]—yesterday called off the indefinite general strike planned to begin today. [passage omitted] I now invite you to listen once more to the protocol agreement read here by Professor Anaclet Tsomambet, minister of labor, social security, and solidarity:

[Begin Tsomambet recording] After negotiation, the parties hereto agreed as follows:

1. The payment of salaries will be done according to the following timetable:

8 November: Payment of regularized salaries to workers of the university, the university teaching hospital, and the National Administrative Center [CENAGES]; 9 November: Payment of August salaries; 21 November: Payment of September salaries; 13 November: Payment of October salaries; 15 December: Payment of November salaries; 30 December: Payment of December salaries. Outstanding salaries for July 1993 will be included in the salary arrears.

2. The government pledges to stick to the above timetable.

3. The government undertakes to do everything to facilitate the payment of entitlements due workers of liquidated state enterprises.

4. The government pledges to pay March and April salaries to workers sacked from the civil service and who have not received such salaries during the period under review.

5. Together, the parties hereto undertake to resume talks under the ad hoc committee, based on the items featured in the protocol agreement of 2 April 1994.

6. In view of the foregoing, the three labor federations—the CATC, the CSTC, and the CGCAM, which issued a strike notice, undertake to call of their strike scheduled to begin on Tuesday, 8 November.

[Signed] in Brazzaville on 7 November 1994

For the government: Martin Mberi, minister of state and minister of interior in charge of security, regional development, and relations with the parliament; Prof. Anaclet Tsomambet, minister of labor, social security, and solidarity; Nguila-Moungounga Nkombo, minister of finance and budget.

For the labor federations: Louis Gandou, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the CSTC; Alphonse Ayessa, chairman of the National Coordinating Committee of the CGCAM; (Fulgence Biyawula), CATC chairman; Jean-Michel Bokamba Yangouma, (?CEC) [expansion unknown] secretary general; Jean-Alexander Moukiss Mikala, GTC [expansion unknown] chairman; Rene Serge Blanchard Ogbia, chairman of the advisory board of the National Directorate of [word indistinct]. [end recording] [passage omitted]

As stated earlier, the CSTC, the CGCAM, and the CATC have called off the planned indefinite strike they called a few days ago. Here is the joint statement of the three labor federations read by (Fulgence Biyawula):

[Begin (Biyawula) recording] Joint statement of the CSTC, the CGCAM, and the CATC:

The three labor federations, the CSTC, the CGCAM, and the CATC, hereby announce to all their members the cancellation today, 7 November, of the general strike called earlier. This announcement follows a satisfactory agreement reached with the government on the regular payment of salaries of employees of the state, the university teaching hospital, the university, and the CEN-AGES. The labor federations believe that as a result of this development, the planned indefinite strike no longer serves any purpose. Consequently, the CSTC, the CGCAM, and the CATC warmly congratulate all their members and urge them instantly to resume normal work today, 8 November, in a spirit of discipline.

[Signed] in Brazzaville on 7 November 1994.

For the CSTC, Louis Gandou; for the CGCAM, Alphonse Ayessa; for the CATC, (Fulgence Biyawula) [end recording]

Government Meets Workers' Demands, Strike Called Off

AB081112694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Congolese Government is gaining the upper hand in the conflict opposing it to the labor unions. It has succeeded in making workers call off the strike they have been preparing for some weeks now. The unionists, who previously called for a general strike

as of today, finally decided to call it off after their demands were met. Correspondent Gilbert David Moutakala has the details from Brazzaville, the Congolese capital:

[Begin Moutakala recording] Five months' salary arrears will be paid to Congolese workers between 9 and 30 December. This means that the Congolese State will have to disburse about 60 billion CFA francs, that is 12 billion CFA francs for each month's salaries. Under the draft agreement, three months' salaries will be paid in November, mainly on 9, 21, and 30 November. The remaining two months' salaries will be paid on 15 and 30 December. The Congolese Government has pledged to respect this timetable. The third point of the agreement stipulates that the Congolese Government will do everything possible to facilitate the payment of the entitlements of liquidated parastatals' workers.

In exchange and under the sixth point of the agreement, the three labor movements, that is the CEATC [expansion unknown], the Confederation of Congolese Labor Unions, and the CGCAM [expansion unknown], which had submitted a strike notice, have pledged to call off the strike they previously planned for today. Immediately after the pledge, those labor movements issued a statement calling off the planned strike. [end recording]

President Relieves Minister of Functions

AB0911063394 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1800 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] By Presidential Decree No.94-662 dated 7 November 94, the president of the Republic, Professor Pascal Lissouba, has just terminated the function of Jean-Prosper Koyo, minister of state, chairman of the Committee of Legislation and Administrative Reform on health grounds. The committee will be attached to the Prime Minister's Office from now on.

Zaire

Government Says No Member Faced With Insecurity

AB0911122994 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 8 Nov 94

[Government communique issued in Kinshasa on 8 November]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Government of the Republic of Zaire has just taken cognizance of an article published in Paris by the LIBERATION newspaper in its 5-6 November issue No. 8188. In that issue, the LIBERATION newspaper revisited the issue of the fraudulent fabrication and importation of currency notes into Zaire, which was widely covered by the international media. In addition to this issue of the fraudulent fabrication and importation of currency notes, the paper also focussed on the inroads made on the national economy at the Central Bank regarding the illegal issuance of promissory

notes on the market. The French newspaper also referred to a certain state of insecurity in which the prime minister and the members of his government currently find themselves.

Certainly, apart from the form and content of the LIBERATION article for which only the author can be held responsible, the government admits that the country is faced with management difficulties, notably this serious issue of fake bank notes but as soon as it took cognizance of the traffic of bank notes in Zaire and, taking into account the repercussions of this affair on the national economy, the government took the necessary steps since:

1. It filed a petition with the International Criminal Police Organization [INTERPOL] not only to dismantle this fake currency syndicate but also to seize and destroy every remaining stock of fake currency notes awaiting importation to Zaire.
2. At the same time, the government empowered INTERPOL to conduct every investigation into this affair.
3. A judicial inquiry was opened in the office of the attorney general of the Republic on 9 September and the investigations are proceeding normally.

While awaiting the results of the investigations conducted concurrently by the Zairian legal authorities and INTERPOL, the government feels that the French LIBERATION newspaper solely bears responsibility for its article because if it is free to write what it deems fit, it is also responsible for its article before the persons concerned and before the international community. The government's war on crime against the national economy with which all the other institutions of the Republic are associated concerns all Zairians. It is for this reason that the government makes an objection to the opinion of all those who strive to see the government's action behind these writings. Meanwhile, the government would like to explain that neither the prime minister nor any member of his government have so far complained about their insecurity and that of their family members.

Aid Workers To Remain in Refugee Camps If Conditions Met

AB081122Z94 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nairobi, Nov 8 (AFP)—Doctors working for the international medical charity Medecins sans Frontieres (Doctors without Borders) in Rwandan refugee camps in eastern Zaire will remain there if strict conditions are met, the Nairobi MSF office said Tuesday [8 November].

The declaration here came as UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali announced after a meeting in Geneva that he would propose several options on reinforcing security in the violence-ridden camps, which hold around a million Hutu refugees who fled the civil war in Rwanda in July.

It also followed an interview by MSF-France president Philippe Biberson with the French newspaper Ouest-France, published Tuesday, in which he said "the decision in principle to leave has been taken."

Nairobi MSP spokeswoman Samantha Bolton said the Doctors working for MSF groups from other countries were also on the verge of leaving but would stay if the conditions were met that they and 14 other aid groups laid down on 3 November.

These are:

- The structures within the camps which incite violence against refugees and disrupt the delivery of humanitarian aid must be separated from the main body of refugees;
- All arms must be removed from the camps;
- The protection of refugees must be fully guaranteed;
- Relief agencies must be permitted to provide humanitarian assistance without hindrance from the power structure within the camps.

Bolton pointed out that MSF-France had closed down its operation in the Zairean town of Goma, the hub for six camps, but that this had been scheduled in any case, as was the shutdown of MSF-France's operation in Bukavu, at the foot of Lake Kivu, planned for around the end of this month. [passage omitted]

'Unknown' Caller Threatens Assassination of Mandela

MB0811142294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The police are taking every possible step to prevent an unknown man from carrying out an alleged threat to assassinate President Mandela. A police spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Ray Harrald, says a brother-in-law of slain Professor Johan Heyns, Prof. Danie Veldsman of Port Elizabeth, received a telephone call from the man. The caller said he was glad Prof. Heyns was dead and that President Mandela was next on the list. Nobody has claimed responsibility for the murder.

3 Cabinet Ministers Named as Assassination Targets

MB0911072494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0630 GMT 9 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Three white cabinet ministers have been named next in line as assassination targets, following the brutal killing of former NGK [Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk; Dutch Reformed Church] moderator Professor Johan Heyns.

Earlier security for President Nelson Mandela was stepped up after he was singled out as the next victim in an anonymous phone call to a family member of Prof. Heyns this week.

In the latest phone threat, a man told BEELD newspaper that Prof. Heyns would not be the last one to be shot dead. The caller claimed he had lost his house and all his possessions because of affirmative action. He said the ministers responsible, whose names may not be disclosed as yet, had to pay up. He added that he did not belong to any organization. A full transcription of the conversation has been handed to the investigating officer of the Heyns murder case, Colonel Hendrik Viljoen.

Over 2,000 MK Members Fail To Return to Wallmannstal

MB0711141194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249 GMT 7 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 7 SAPA—A total of 2,221 former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] members on Monday [7 November] "forfeited the right to remain in the South African National Defence Force [SANDF]," a spokesman for Defence Minister Joe Modise, Dr Das Herbst, told SAPA.

He said on enquiry Mr Modise stood by his warning to deserting former MK troops that those failing to return to Wallmannstal military base near Pretoria before midnight on Sunday would be sacked.

Army spokesman Lt-Col Brian du Toit confirmed on Monday afternoon that 2,221 trainees had failed to report for duty at the base. He said 4,084 trainees had returned, 59 were on official leave and four could not turn up because they were in hospital.

Dr Herbst said the 2,221 trainees were no longer regarded as members of the SANDF. "They have forfeited this right, as the minister warned on Wednesday last week," he said.

Col Du Toit said those trainees who had avoided expulsion by returning before the Sunday deadline, would be disciplined for absence without leave. He could not say what steps would be taken against them.

About 5,600 MK troops left the base north of Pretoria last Monday after receiving their October pay.

On Saturday President Nelson Mandela said his patience with the deserters was exhausted and that a disciplined defence force could no longer be manipulated by criminals.

"We cannot command an army of criminals or bandits. People who go away from their base and defy an order from a commanding officer are not soldiers," Mr Mandela said.

Col Du Toit said last week's exodus of MK troops had disrupted the integration process once again. The target of having all Wallmannstal trainees placed at military bases across the country for bridging training by this week had to be rescheduled.

"At this point we cannot give a time-frame for the integration of the Wallmannstal group," he said.

The first exodus of former MK cadres was in early October when more than 5,000 deserted. On October 20 Mr Mandela gave them a seven day ultimatum to return or be sacked. About 278 troops failed to report for duty within the deadline and were dismissed.

Defense Minister Remarks on Meeting With Chissano, Dhlakama

MB0911063994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A South African delegation just back from Mozambique has expressed confidence of a successful election outcome there. Defense Minister Joe Modise said on his return that during talks in Maputo yesterday both Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama had given assurances that they would abide by the result.

National Assembly Approves Restitution of Land Rights Bill

MB0811153194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] National Assembly Nov 8 SAPA—The Restitution of Land Rights bill, which will allow the victims of forced removals and the Group Areas Act to reclaim their land, was passed by the National Assembly on Tuesday [8 November] after a division.

The Inkatha Freedom Party and the Freedom Front voted against the measure. The bill still has to go before the Senate.

Angola**UNITA Communique Notes Government Forces Outside Huambo**

MB0911073094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Nov 94

[Communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, and the Central Operational Command in Huambo on 8 November—read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] 1. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government has opted for war instead of peace. After the initialing of the Lusaka Protocol on 31 October 1994, there was no justification to mount an attack on Huambo.

A. On 4 November 1994, our president telephoned His Excellency George Moose, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, His Excellency Frederick Chiluba, president of the Republic of Zambia, and Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, asking them to halt the offensive on Huambo.

B. By today, 8 November 1994, the MPLA forces have not entered the city of Huambo. They are 12 km outside the city. We forecast very heavy clashes for today. We can tell the (?world) that the MPLA is arrogant and that it follows an (?exclusion) policy. Yet, clashes will continue in Huambo. We are not afraid of the 5th, the 1st or the 8th Groups. Angola is the fatherland of all, but Huambo is our cradle. We have not yet forgotten Chitunda, Salupeto, and Alicerces. The Huambo airport has already been destroyed. As usual, the MPLA and its leader are lying. We will either go to Lusaka if the clashes do not take place, or once they are over. Speaking about Athens in 431 [year as heard] BC, Pericles said: Our organization is called democracy because power is no longer in the hands of a minority, but in the hands of the people as a whole. About the soldiers killed defending Athens, Pericles said: Famous men have the whole world as their epitaph.

Happiness depends on our freedom, and freedom depends on our courage. We will neither be slaves in our own country, nor humiliated in our own cradle. Let anyone with courage endorse our stand.

[Issued] Huambo, 8 November 1994

[Signed] Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben Ben, for the General Staff; General Altino Sapalalo Bok, for the Central Operational Command; Brigadier Urbano Chassanha; and General Demostenes Amos Chilingutula.

Airport 'Destroyed;' Huambo Could Fall Within 'Hours'

LD0811175294 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1700 GMT 8 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Angola the taking of Huambo by government troops may be imminent. The capital of the central highlands could fall within a matter of hours. [passage omitted]

This afternoon UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] issued a communique predicting extremely heavy fighting for later today and again issued an ultimatum: No UNITA representative will leave for Lusaka unless there is a withdrawal by government troops. [passage omitted]

In an interview with Radio France a short while ago, Huambo city administrator General [Paulo Lukamba] Gato confirmed that his men are facing a hard time:

[Begin recording] [Gato] The situation remains extremely difficult. Since 0500 hours [0600 GMT] this morning we repulsed more than five attacks, both by land forces and from the air.

[Unidentified correspondent] Have the government forces entered the city?

[Gato] No, absolutely not. They remain... [pauses] they were repulsed this morning. The last attack was about 30 minutes ago and they are preparing another one. We can already hear the shelling that comes before the attack, but we believe we will be able to repulse them once more.

[Correspondent] Is Huambo airport no longer operational?

[Gato] Huambo airport was destroyed this morning by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] air force. [end recording]

Official Says UNITA Leadership in Huambo; MPLA 10 Km Away

MB0911064694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Tomorrow would be the day the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] military leaders were to meet in Lusaka to discuss the final details of the agreement negotiated in the Zambian capital. Meanwhile, what is seen on the ground is that the communist FAPLA army has launched a ferocious and widespread offensive which substantively prevents such a meeting going ahead. General Lukamba Paulo Gato comments:

[Begin Gato recording] I have briefed UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye on the evolution of the

situation. I told him that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Government forces are now 10 km from the city of Huambo. I told him the city is on fire. We are coming under heavy shelling. So, do not come and talk to me about travelling. Do not talk to me about removing the FALA General Staff officers from the war front and taking them to Lusaka. This battle will lead to a turning point. Either we go for a peace accord or we will definitely enter a new stage in the war. The consequences of a new war cannot be foreseen. The international community must share some of the blame because it allowed the MPLA to rearm and it turned a blind eye to the drafting of South African and other mercenaries into its ranks. Thus, to us, the international community—including the United Nations, the United States, and everybody else who is involved, Portugal included—must bear part of the blame. [end recording]

Conditions do not favor dialogue as long as the war does not stop. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will not agree to negotiate with warmongers of the MPLA-Labor Party's caliber.

Much is still being reported about Huambo. Rui Mingas, the MPLA representative in Lisbon, is yet another rumor monger. He is the worthy representative of the regime's ability to lie at diplomatic level.

UNITA is in the city of Huambo. It is resisting and it is not willing to pull out. If the regime sends journalists to Huambo, they will be received by the UNITA leadership. Gen. Lukamba Paulo Gato comments, in a telephone call from Huambo:

[Begin recording] [Gato] No. The people are in their trenches. There is widespread resistance. We are all here and we do not have the slightest intention to pull out.

[Unidentified correspondent] That means, then, that the entire UNITA leadership is still in the city of Huambo?

[Gato] With the exception of our negotiating team, the UNITA leadership is here in Huambo. The negotiating team to the Lusaka talks has not received the go ahead to land at Huambo since initialing the Lusaka Protocol. [end recording]

The UNITA leadership is in Huambo and it has no plans to pull out.

Savimbi Asks U.S., UN Stop MPLA Offensive

MB0911070894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gato
Negro in Portuguese 0601 GMT 9 Nov 94

["Communique" issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola President's Office in Huambo on 8 November]

[FBIS Translated Text] 1. It is with much consternation that we see our people flee for their lives without direction. In Bicesse, the signing of the accord signalled a solemn undertaking that hostilities were ceasing.

2. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] has not occupied Huambo. We forecast fierce and extremely destructive clashes will take place in Huambo today, 8 November [date as heard].

3. Our president has already solemnly called on the United States, the Zambian president, and UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye to intervene to stop the offensive on Huambo.

4. Our president has expressed profound gratitude for the positions adopted by the U.S. Government and the UN Security Council. Our president plans to phone his friends. If there is a definitive battle for the occupation of Huambo, the international community will have to understand us, because the violation of the protocol initialed in Lusaka on 31 October is neither acceptable nor tolerable.

5. Though the MPLA is conducting this inhuman genocide—helped by mercenaries from all backgrounds, from South Africa to Brazil—it can rest assured that it will not defeat UNITA. If it stops now, our president is willing to accept his friends' invitation on condition that the MPLA withdraw from Huambo, which is our birthplace. Without fear of offending UNITA's historic Arabic friends, I have been authorized to quote Golda Meir: this generation has decided that life is senseless and death is senseless. The Jewish people must march on.

I have also been asked to thank the communique issued by the French Republican Party: One minute more and it will be too late.

[Issued] Huambo, 8 November 1994

[Signed] General Altino Sapalalo Bock, coordinator of the UNITA President's Office

Nigeria

Defense Spokesman Confirms Withdrawal From Liberia

AB0411185594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigerian military authorities say the withdrawal of Nigerian heavy artillery and equipment from Liberia is a signal that Liberians should get serious about the resolution of the civil conflict there. The director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, confirmed the withdrawal of the equipment along with the military personnel who man them. He said the command was not in Liberia to stay forever and advised the people to take advantage of the presence of the force to achieve a lasting reconciliation and peaceful resolution of the country's problems.

Government Contests Abiola's Bail Release in Court

AB0811182594 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 8 Nov 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Nigerian military government has gone to court today to contest the unconditional bail granted by the appeal court to Chief Moshood Abiola last Friday [4 November]. He has been on trial for treason for proclaiming himself president on the basis of last year's presidential elections which were scrapped and the authorities were obviously uncomfortable with the idea of his being set free. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] The Federal Military Government has filed an appeal at the Supreme Court against last Friday's court judgment which ordered the unconditional release of Chief Moshood Abiola on bail. At the same time, the government has asked the Federal Court of Appeal not to enforce the release order until the Supreme Court determines its appeal. Federal Solicitor General Mr. Tujuku Owugbifo, who is prosecuting the treason case against Chief Abiola, is challenging the release order made by the Federal Court of Appeal on several grounds of law among which is that there was not enough evidence before the court for it to determine that Chief Abiola should be granted bail.

Chief Abiola has been in custody in various prison and police cells since his arrest in Lagos five months ago. Several organizations and individuals here and abroad appeal for his release in consideration of his allegedly failing health but the government insisted that his release or continued detention was a matter exclusive to the courts. At the weekend, the Nigerian Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs said that the government should release him in obedience to the courts, even if it intended to take the matter to the Supreme Court. It may take several weeks before the Supreme court decides on the appeal. [end recording]

Attorney General on Rule of Law, Soyinka's Passport Issue

AB0911113394 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 9 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The attorney general of the federation and minister of justice, Chief Michael Agbamuche, has pledged to uphold the rule of law during his tenure. At his maiden news briefing in Lagos yesterday, he also promised to ensure that only good laws were made in the overall interest of Nigerians. Chief Agbamuche stated that as the chief law officer of the federation he would ensure that the due process of lawmaking was followed. He gave an explanation on the circumstances surrounding the promulgation of Decree 2.

[Begin Agbamuche recording] Decree 2 is for your security. It is available in London, in America—they have it all over the whole world. They have it.... [Agbamuche pauses] As I said earlier here, in 1979, I was in the House of Representatives. We voted how many? Twenty-five millions [currency not specified as heard] for Shagari for security reasons, not accounted for, not made available to you. [end recording]

On the purported seizure of Professor Soyinka's passport and noncompliance with court rulings by the government, the minister stressed the need for journalists to verify their reports thoroughly. He stated that most decisions of government were taken in good faith but misinterpreted by some media houses. Chief Agbamuche therefore urged media practitioners to be more painstaking in the performance of their duties to avoid chaos in the country.

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